Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—So far as I know, the Municipality of Ernakulam is not extending their lines to a large extent. They are in fact closing down hydrants so that I should naturally infer that there is not a great dearth of public hydrants in Ernakulam.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—On the assurance given by the Government that if the matter is acceptable to the Municipality the Government will consider, I beg to withdraw the resolution.

Resolution was, with leave, withdrawn.

2. Department of Industries and Commerce.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Sir, I move that *this Council recommends to the Government to organise a department of industries and commerce.*

In commending this resolution to the acceptance of this House, I may first of all point out that this is the most opportune moment for this House to pass such a resolution and for the Government to create such a department. So far the Government have not been receiving any substantial contribution towards the expenses of the State either from the people who are engaged in industries or in commerce. But, very recently a bill to tax them, I mean the Income-tax Bill, was introduced by the Government in this Council and the Council has passed it. And that bill will soon come into operation Since we are going to tax those who are engaged in industries and commerce, is it not fair that their interests should be looked into? There would have been an excuse for not introducing such a department if the Government were not going to tax the people. But since the Government have made up their minds and taken definite steps to tax the industrial and commercial classes, it is in the fitness of things that the Government do something to advance their interests. So I say this is the most opportune time for constituting a Department of Commerce and Industry.

Further I beg to point out another reason for saying that this is the most opportune moment for constituting such a department. We have the Cochin Harbour scheme, we are spending annually large sums on this harbour scheme and it is expected that this harbour will soon become one of the most important harbours in India. With the development of the harbour, we will have many important questions connected with commerce and industry to be dealt with. Even now there are some such questions facing us. The commercial class in Mattancheri is pressing to organise such a department. The Hon'ble Member for Mattancheri had tabled a resolution at the last meeting for creating such a department. In the agenda of

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this meeting also, we find he has again given notice of the resolution.

Our neighbouring State of Travancore has got such a department—a department for industries. They are giving special attention to the question of development of industries in the State. Very recently they considered the question of sending some articles to America for the Chicago exhibition. They have decided to appoint a Trade Agent. They are doing their best to give wide publicity to the articles that are being produced and manufactured in the State. Very recently the Travancore Government following the examples of Mysore and other States, have opened a Government Sales Depot. Only the other day I visited that Sale Depot and I found there almost all the important commodities that are being produced in Travancore. In front of the shop it is written "*Encourage Local Industries*". The Sales Depot is a standing exhibition. Any one who is interested in the development of industries in the State has only to step into that shop and understand how far that State has developed in industries and how far there is still scope for the development of industries. But so far as our State is concerned, when we put questions in this Council regarding the industries in the State, the Government's reply invariably is "We have no information." Even this morning there was such an answer from Government. Such answers will convince this House that it is very important to have a department of commerce and industry.

The question of organising a department of industries and commerce has been pending before the Government for a long time. The Government have admitted that they were considering this matter and necessary provision for the organisation of the department would soon be made in the budget. I refer the Government and other non-officials to question No. 451, answered on the 25th February 1932. The question reads:—

"With reference to the answer to sub-division (c) of Question No. 431, reported in the Legislative Council Proceedings, dated 25th March 1931, will the Government be pleased to mention whether the consideration of starting a commercial department is over, and if so, what is the decision arrived at?

The Government reply is:—

"Orders have been issued for making provision in the Budget estimate of 1108 for the organisation of the Department, if possible, from the beginning of the year."

Sir, the beginning of 1108 has passed; we have not yet seen such a department constituted in our State. Further, I may refer you, to the Legislative Council Proceedings of the Budget Session wherein the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education who is now looking after the industries in the State—an officer who can hardly find time to look to the development of the indus-

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tries in the State, for he is faced with important problems connected with primary education, high school education, collegiate education, etc.,—says—:

"I frankly concede, Sir, that the two big departments of education and industry in the State cannot be dealt with both of them equally efficiently by a single head. An educationist beginning to tamper with the department of industry however well intentioned he may be, is bound to be somewhat amateurish." A true and honest confession of fact, which sensible people cannot but admit.

Sir, the question of development of industries is engaging the attention of the Government of India. They are doing their best in this direction. Not only the Government of India but also Provincial Governments are keenly alive. It is only the other day the Madras Government, in the Proceedings relating to the resolution passed by the Madras Legislative Council, stated that every effort was being made by that Government to get higher and higher price for paddy and other commodities produced in our land. When I questioned our Government whether our Government are doing anything in this direction, the Government confessed that they have not been doing anything and the worst of it is they have not even seen the proceedings issued by the Madras Government! It is most lamentable !!

From the last census report I find that a large proportion of our population—I may say more than in Travancore, Mysore Baroda and Madras—are employed in industry, transport and trade. It is stated in the census report that those who are engaged in our State in industry is 17·6 per cent, in Travancore 14·6 per cent, in Mysore 7·9 per cent, in Baroda 10·7 per cent and in Madras 8·7 per cent. In transport Cochin State records 2·4 per cent, Travancore 1·6 per cent, Mysore ·8 per cent, Baroda 1·3 per cent and Madras 1·1 per cent. Again take for instance trade and compare: Cochin 6·8 per cent, Travancore 6·5 per cent, Mysore 4·5 per cent, Baroda 5·5 per cent and Madras 4 per cent. Comparing the above figures the Census Commissioner writes:—"17·6 per cent of earners and working dependents are to be found in Sub-class iii (Industry), 2·4 per cent of the working population in Sub-class iv (Transport) and 6·8 per cent in Sub-class v (Trade). It is interesting to note from the marginal statement that, in all the three Sub-classes, and particularly in Sub-classes iii and iv, Cochin returns a much larger proportion of population than the other States and Provinces". These figures and statements are taken from the census report published by the Government and so the Government cannot but admit that they are correct. I ask the Government what they have done or are doing for the 25 per

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cent of the working population employed in industry, transport and trades.

I am afraid that the Government have found out an excuse for not organising this department at present. I anticipate what the Government reply will be and I shall answer it even now. The Government would say that an economic survey of the State is arranged and on that ground they would plead that organising a department of industry and commerce should be postponed till that survey be over. I ask this House, why should economic survey stand in the way of organising a department of industries and commerce. Let there be a survey and at the same time, let there be a department of industries and commerce. The information that will be collected as a result of the survey will certainly be made use of by the officer who will be in charge of the Industrial Department. I would say that first we should have an industrial department and economic survey should follow it instead of preceding it. Did we have an educational survey before having an Educational Department? It is meaningless and waste of money to have an economic survey without having an industrial department. Sir, for want of such a department, our State is suffering a good deal.

It is a pity that we are not paying attention to develop our indigenous industries, our cottage industries. I happened to read in a Malayalam newspaper that the Travancore Government had proposed to send to the Chicago Exhibition as their chief exhibit *Arammula Kannadi*—bell-metal looking glass made at Arammula. It was reported in the Press that people in no other part of the country knew how to make it. You may be interested to hear that such *Kannadis*—bell-metal looking glasses—are being made in Kunnamkulam and its neighbourhood. But since there has been no adequate encouragement either from the people of Cochin or from the Government that industry is dying, while the Travancore Government are thinking of sending bell-metal looking glasses to Chicago as one of their finest exhibits.

Again, Sir, the Government of India, as I said, are taking steps to find sales in England for Indian products. Very recently I read an interesting report published in the 'Hindu'. It says:—"Indian food products also are being exhibited at the Birmingham grocers exhibition where a stall has been organised by the High Commissioner's Trade Publicity Department".

Sir, again in another report of the Reuters I find that the sale of bananas is being encouraged in England. We get plenty of bananas here and if they find a good sale in England certainly we will get a higher price. A department of industries and commerce can do much in this line. But now there is none to

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ook into all this and arrange for a larger sale of our commodities at a higher price outside our State.

Turning to myconstituency, I wish to state that *Pappadam* producers are manythere. Lack of work is driving them out of our State. They go out and earn their living in British India. Speaking on a cut motion, I moved in December last that many people have gone from Kunnamkulam to Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madras and other parts of British India. Most of them have gone there for producing and selling *Pappadams*. I remember that when Mr. K. M. Panickar was in England he wrote to Kunnamkulam to send him *Pappadams* and an old man, I don't know whether he is living now, said that he could send *Pappadams* to England without being spoiled; and one gentleman got *Pappadams* made by this old gentleman and sent them to Mr. K. M. Panickar. This brings to my mind another report I recently found published by Reuters : " A demonstration of cooking, pappadams and curries is being conducted (at the Birmingham Grocers Exhibition) and is exciting great interests. Samples of cooked curries and fried pappadams are given to the visitors. The Trade Publicity Section hope the demonstration pappadams cannot only be eaten with rice and curry but also go well with whiskies and make a good substitute for potato chips. Samples of various other Indian food products are also being sold." Sir, what have our Government done to market our products and get good price? We are living like the frog in a well. Most of our industries are dying for want of encouragement. If we have a department of industries and commerce many of them can now be resuscitated. I have mainly been dealing with minor industries, for from them a large number of our people earn daily their livelihood. They are very badly hit by the present economic depression. Poor as they are, we should not neglect. They form a large part of our working class population. They form the backbone of our country. Are not the Congress people and Mahatma Gandhi spending lakhs of rupees and a large part of their time to make the people earn 1 anna 3 pies or so daily from Khadar industry? I discussed one day with Mr. C. Rajagopalachari about the advisability of encouraging Khadar industry in this State, where we have many better suited local industries to develop and he and I agreed that it would be better for us to confine our attention to the development of local industries, giving at the same time whatever support and assistance we can for the development and encouragement of the Khadar industry which is an all-India problem.

Sir, it is not necessary for me to speak more on this matter since I have pointedout that the Government themselves have

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considered this matter and have in answer to a question said that they would make the necessary provision in the budget for organising this department.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I second it.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, the Hon'ble Member said that he anticipated the trend of the Government's reply. Although I have not got any very shocking or novel thing to say, I hope that what I have to say will not altogether be very disappointing. The department of industries in Cochin has a past, at any rate and I am sure it has a future, though not quite at present. An industries department was organised and started in the year 1095 and it was worked for about 6 years and with the partial failure of some of the measures, the department was amalgamated with the Education Department. The reasons for this amalgamation were very simple. The remnants of the old industries department were only the industrial schools and they were rightly amalgamated with the education department. Since then the main vocation of this department has been to look after vocational education and the question of pushing forward the frontiers of the industries department had not been considered very seriously. The Hon'ble Member said that the Government might plead the economic survey as an excuse for putting off the inauguration of the industries department.

Sir, I may be permitted to say a few words on the organisation of any industries department anywhere. I presume that an industries department should comprise at least two branches, namely, an Intelligence Department and a Department of Economic or Industrial Organisation. We might in Cochin add a third one, a Department for Vocational Education. Even if we are prepared to leave vocational education in the hands of the education department still there will be two aspects of the industries department, namely, a section dealing with the economic intelligence and another dealing with the economic organisation. The economic survey is not going to be an excuse for putting off the industries department. It is going to be, I am sure, the first step in inaugurating an industries department. Without a collection of statistics by a permanent section of the industries department and a periodical revision, correction and compilation of economic data, it is not possible to organise an industries department on anything like a satisfactory basis. So the Hon,ble Member will certainly concede that an economic survey is a very sincere and genuine step in the direction of establishing a suitable and satisfactory department of industries and commerce.

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Then I felt when I listened to the Hon'ble Member that there was a feeling which, I am sure, is shared by many other Members and by the general public, that an industries department is a sort of panacea for solving many of our ills. I am not for a moment suggesting that the department of industries has no purpose to serve, but I think on the whole they have been exaggerating the value of an industries department in India. Well, I have tried to find out from Directors of Industries in British India and some Indian States, what exactly they were doing. Their main task seems to be the collection of trade and industries statistics, their compilation and submitting these to the Government of India for whatever action they may consider necessary. Surely this is not the sort of department that we want. In Mysore the Department of Industries and Commerce regulates conditions of labour, etc., to some extent. They have got the Workmen Compensation Act which the department is administering. We have no Regulations here.

Sir, then again there is the feeling that there has been a want of a bona fide attempt on the part of the Government. We made a sincere attempt and the Hon'ble Member will admit that this is not the only scheme which has gone under because of the financial stress. At any rate you could give us credit—the individual Members on this side of the House—for sincerity of purpose. Otherwise we would not have submitted to the salary cuts. We have already many departments, big and small, which are finding it very difficult to get funds for their working. At this time one more department, without making any sort of inquiry, will be very unwise.

The Hon'ble Member observed that the neighbouring British Indian Provinces and Indian States are doing very many things for the amelioration of the condition of the labouring classes, and that in Travancore they are making arrangements for hiring a certain amount of space in the permanent exhibition to be held in London through the Trade Commissioner and so on. But I hope the Hon'ble Member will remember the very many things that Cochin is called upon to do. The Harbour on which we are spending a lot of money is something stupendous in consideration of our revenues. Then there is the Railway conversion scheme. The number may be small but the amount of commitment that these two schemes involves is very great. The Government are doing anything and everything for the development of trade and industries in Cochin.

I am not going to controvert what has been said. Every effort will be made to inaugurate an industries department at the earliest possible moment. The economic survey, far from

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being an excuse for putting off the organisation of such a department will surely serve well for the inauguration of an industries department.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. I say it is the most inopportune moment to ask the Government to have another Department to add to their stock, on account of the present acute economic depression. We had an industries department in the State for about 4 or 5 years. An expert was brought down and he organised the industries of the State in co-operation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. I do not agree with the Hon'ble Member for Education when he says that only industrial schools were left behind. Something more was left behind and that is the attachment of the Co-operative Registrar's pay.

Now there is one point on which I wish to address the non-official Hon'ble Members of this House and that is, the Government will take the earliest possible opportunity when they get a man to say that they agree perfectly with the Hon'able non-official Members to have an industries department, and put their man there. We have been pressing for an economic survey of the State and when the census report was finished, the Governmen have decided to have an economic survey and most probably the Census Superintendent will be put in charge of that work. By the time the economic survey is over the Government may say that we agree with the Hon'ble Members of this House to have an industries department and the survey officer will become the Superintendent of Industries. So I ask the Hon'ble Members of this House not to press this motion and give the Government an opportunity to increase the number of departments when such a depression exists.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Sir, on a point of information, may I know when the Government will be starting an industrial survey?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I do not think it is possible to give a forecast of that in terms of days and weeks. It will be started very soon.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Sir, in rising to support this resolution I am sorry to note that the eloquence from the other side is invariably spent in establishing our limitations. Had they but given us an assurance that the economic survey would be completed in the near future and the question will be looked at with all its promptness, I think the Hon'ble Member would have been satisfied.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—The assurance was given.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—It won't be in the near future was the spirit of the assurance given. When important proposals

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of this kind come before this House it is expected that the Hon'ble Members on the other side will come prepared with every information onpoints that are relevant to them. I am sorry that they havenot come like that.

Sir, it is a well known fact that an all round industrialisation is the only salvation for this miserable country. Indstrialisation, in the field of agriculture, in the field of commerce and in every possible avenue, is considered to be the only salvation for our country thatis suffering. Sir, only just to stress this point, I have risen to support this resolution.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—സാധാരണ വളരെ ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായ പ്രമേയങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ അതിലേക്കു എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒഴികഴിവുകൾ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൽനിന്നും പറയുക പതിവാണ്. മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന department of industries കുഴപ്പത്തിലായതു department-ന്റെ ദോഷംകൊണ്ടല്ല. അതിലെ മേലധികാരിയായിരുന്ന ആളുടെ ദോഷമാണ്. അതായതു British service-ൽനിന്നും pension വാങ്ങി Mysore-ൽ പെൻഷ്യൻവാങ്ങാൻ ചെന്നു അവിടെ നിന്നും ഇവിടെ പെൻഷ്യൻവാങ്ങാൻവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഒരാളായിരുന്നു, എന്നല്ലാതെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ടിനെ നന്നാക്കണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചു വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ടു നടന്നകാലത്തു് എന്തെങ്കിലും ദോഷം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആതു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ടിന്റേയോ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെയോ ദോഷമാണെന്നു വിചാരിപ്പാൻ ന്യായമില്ല.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—What is his name please?

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—ബ്ലൂസ്വാമി എന്നോ സുബ്ലുസ്വാമി എന്നോ ഒരാളാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴും കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തു് കൃഷിയിൽനിന്നുമുള്ള ആദായം എത്രത്തോളംകിട്ടുവാനുണ്ടോ അതുമുഴുവനും കിട്ടിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈവഴിയിലെപ്പോലെ ആദായംവേറെയാതൊരുവഴിയിലും കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. പിന്നെ ഒരു വഴിയുള്ളതു് Commerce and Industry മാത്രമാണ്. അതു വളരെ ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ പറയുമ്പോൾ വലിയ ഉദാസീനത കാണിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. അതു് ആവുന്നതുംവേഗം നടപ്പിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണം. മുമ്പു് commercial representative ആയി ഈ Council-ൽ ഒരു മെമ്പർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ആ മെമ്പർസ്ഥാനം ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൽനിന്നു ഇല്ലായ്മചെയ്തു്. ഈ വക ദോഷങ്ങളെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഈ department ഉടനെ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നാണെന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Sir, the Government have made it a point, whenever weask the Government to do a certain thing to say that it involves very heavy expenditure. This is not the first time that we have heard such an answer put forward from the Government side. Ask for a road, a road which would cost only Rs. 1,000, the Government after taking an estimate will say that it will cost about Rs. 25 thousand. Tell the

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Government that the road will not cost so much and ask for a revised estimate. If the Member presses the matter the revised estimate will be for Rs. 10,000. Make bold to say to the Government that the revised estimate can still be reduced. Then the estimate will be prepared and submitted for Rs. 2,000. Reduce from this tender reduction and then you will find the road costs only Rs. 1,000. This applies not only to the Public Works Department, but also to many other departments. The Hon'ble Member for Education, having his seat near the Officer in charge of the Public Works Department, might have been inspired by the example of the P. W. D. to say that organising a department of commerce and industries would involve heavy expenditure. Let us examine his arguments. The Hon'ble Member in charge of Education says that the department of industries and commerce should consist of a department of intelligence, a department of developing industries, a department to develop vocational education and so on and so forth. I ask the Hon'ble Member whether our neighbouring States have got all these departments. Are they not running their department of industries without having all these departments enumerated by him? But in our State does he venture to say that this will not be possible? Let us follow other States and begin at least in a small manner instead of attempting to embark upon gigantic schemes and doing nothing. We know what has happened in the case of our Hydro-Electric Scheme. Government have spent a large amount of money, they have on hand a very large scheme but never they translate into action. Who is responsible for preparing such gigantic schemes and abandoning them wholesale? Are not the Government responsible for this? Many a time we have pointed out to the Government that when they prepare such big schemes, they should see how much would it cost and whether it is practicable or not. What we ask is to prepare small schemes and carry them into effect immediately. We are not asking for a large department as conceived and outlined by the Hon'ble Member for Education but to organise immediately a department of commerce and industries and develop it in course of time. If there were a department of industries there would not have been tabled a resolution to make the industrial schools run in a more efficient manner so that those who are being turned out from those schools may earn their living. Now anything and everything rests upon the Educational Officer. He can take up any amount of work, whether it relates to industries or whether it relates to commerce or whether it relates to any other subject. He is the man to be burdened with all kinds of work. He confesses that it is impossible for him to discharge all the duties he is asked to shoulder. Is there any other proof wanted to show that justice is not done to the industrial

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side of his work? Our indigenous industries are therefore neglected. Our industrial institutions are not properly attended to and developed. It is not the fault of the officer concerned but of the Government.

Sir, further the Member in charge of Education, who is also in charge of Industries, pointed out that we have not got a State Aided Industries Regulation. I had anticipated that such an argument would be put forward by the Government and I was quite prepared to meet it. I may inform this House that expecting such a reply from the Government, I took pains to send to the Government a Bill to aid industries in our State. That bill in now receing the attention of the Government, and as soon their sanction is received it will be introduced in this Council.

Sir, agriculture and industries are very important departments. These are the two departments to which we should turn our attention in these days of economic depression: Increase the produce and get the maximum price. Let this be our slogan in these days of economic depression. To increase production we want better irrigation and to get a higher price for our produce and encourage our cottage industry we want an industrial and commercial department. When we ask that something in irrigation or something in industrial development should be done, the Government at once say, "No. We have'nt got money". I ask the Government officials from where they get the revenue. Is it not mainly from those who are engaged in agriculture, industries and commerce that they get the money required for drawing their salaries? And yet they say that a department of industries and commerce must not be organised. Sir, in indigenous industries, poor people who are not drawing fat salaries, people who have got to maintain families, people who have not got large estates, these are the people who are engaged and it is for them I am mainly pleading now. They form a large bulk of our population. They form the backbone of the State. But they are now dying of starvation. Their matter we have to look into immediately. Further indigenous industries—our cottage industries—are going out of existence because of the want of proper encouragement from the Government.

What a man gets in India per month is only about Rs. 2. Add to his daily income, 6 pies or 8 pies and what benefit he will derive therefrom Government have to consider very earnestly and solemnly. Sir, this is not the time to forget these questions. If you forget them they will establish their rights to exist. It is the duty of the State, it is the duty of every one of us to aid them to get their livelihood. I beg this House to seriously consider this matter of rendering some help to them by organising a department of industries. If this resolution

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be passed, I would request the Government to give immediate effect to this resolution. If you are not going to translate into action this resolution immediately, please publish it in the next issue of the Gazette that the resolution has been vetoed. I would rather be more satisfied if such a procedure be adopted by the Government than adopt a dilatory method of accepting the resolution in words and not giving effect to it now. There is no use of indefinitely postponing this question when people are dying of starvation. I say this because it has been the policy of the Government, that when we ask for a certain thing they say, 'wait and we will consider'. They want their own plans to develop for giving effect to what we ask for. It is high time, Sir, to abandon the policy of postponing to give effect to the wishes of this House, till you find that you have to provide for ' your man'. I therefore ask the Government that if this resolution is accepted by the House, to give immediate effect to it or to throw it in your waste paper basket.

Mr. I. N. Menon —Is it intended, by the wording of this resolution, to give immediate effect to it?

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—That is why I am explaining it, either give effect to the resolution, if passed, *immediately* or throw it in your waste paper basket. Don't tell us when you will have your own man sometime hence, that we want to create this department because we once asked you to do so. What we ask is to create the department at once and if not, don't act upon this resolution.

Resolution put and carried.

3. Museum—Steps to hamper its development, etc.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Before I move the resolution, may I know from the Government whether, when passing the order transferring the site, the Government had in contemplation the transfer of the Zoo to Ramavarmapuram, when funds permit? Whether there was any such consideration behind it?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—There is no such proposal.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I do not speak of a proposal. Whether when they passed orders transferring the site to the consort of His Highness the Ex-Maharaja, they had this consideration, that the Zoo should be transferred to Ramavarmapuram when funds permit?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—No.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, the Resolution runs thus :—

" *This Council recommends to the Government that they may be pleased to desist from taking any steps which would hamper the natural development of the Museum or compel its being removed to outside Trichur*".

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